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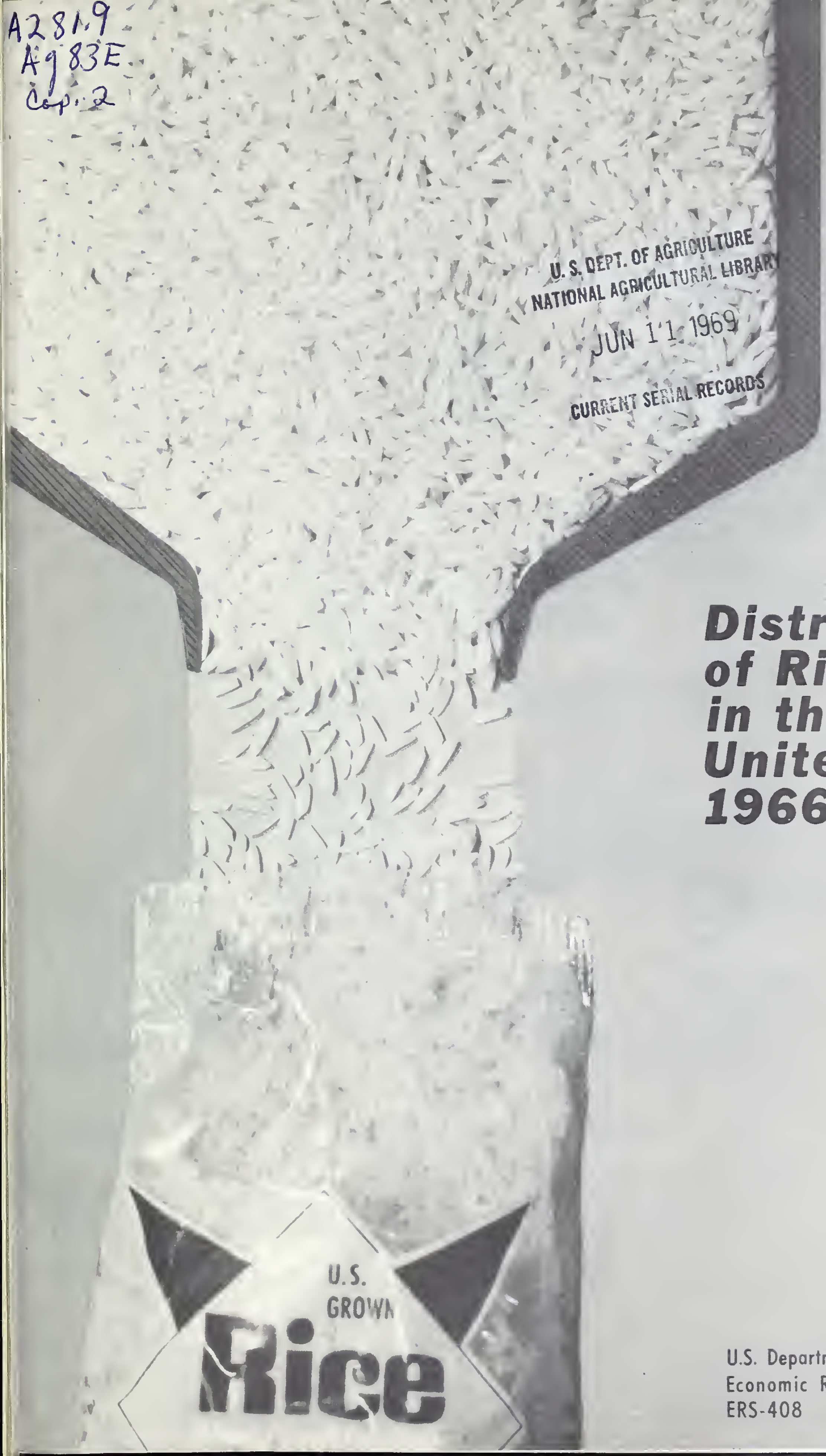

Distribution of Rice in the United States, 1966-67

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service
ERS-408

PREFACE

This report provides producers, processors, distributors, Government officials and others with information about distribution patterns of milled rice in the United States and its territories. The study is part of the Department's broad program of continuing research to aid in expanding markets for farm products. Reports of previous studies on the distribution of rice were made in 1959 and 1964. Structural changes since then are shown in this report and will aid the Department in its research work. The report will also be helpful to rice producers, processors, and repackagers in formulating plans and making marketing and related decisions fundamental to growth of a sound, viable industry.

The study was conducted under the general supervision of William A. Faught, Chief, Fibers and Grains Branch, Marketing Economics Division. Appreciation is expressed to the Rice Millers Association and the Rice Council for their support of the study. Special appreciation is expressed to the rice millers and repackagers whose cooperation was vital to the study and enabled, so far as we know, complete coverage of rice distribution.

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Washington, D. C. 20250

April 1969

SUMMARY

The total amount of rice distributed in the United States between 1961-62 and 1966-67 increased less than 4 percent, compared with an increase of over 26 percent between 1956-57 and 1961-62. However, the overall trend in per capita distribution was upward, accounting for about two-thirds of the 5-year average increase in total rice distributed between 1957-62 and 1962-67.

The increase in distribution between 1961-62 and 1966-67 was due entirely to the increased quantity that went to processing uses. Cereal manufacturers showed the highest consumption rise and accounted for 60 percent of the total increase in distribution. Rice for direct food use--commercial and Government distribution combined--was the only major outlet that showed a decline. However, commercial distribution for direct food use increased slightly by 193,000 hundredweight.

Rice millers had the highest distribution of rice for direct food use. Government distribution to all outlets declined by over 400,000 hundredweight, which was equivalent to about 0.2 pound per capita nationwide.

Over half the rice distributed in the United States in 1966-67 for direct food use was in consumer-size packages of 5 pounds and under. Sixteen percent of this total was specialty rice.

Long grain was the most popular type of rice and accounted for over 58 percent of total table rice distributed in 1966-67. Long- and medium-grain rice accounted for over 95 percent of the total.

Territorial shipments increased and amounted to over 120 pounds per civilian resident. Here short grain accounted for 60 percent and medium grain 37 percent of the total distribution.

Four regions, comprising 19 States and the District of Columbia, accounted for 56 percent of the U.S. population and for over 78 percent of the rice distributed in 1966-67. Half of the rice went to the top five consuming States--New York, California, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Texas. Only 14 States had more rice distributed per person in 1966-67 than the U. S. average, but this was two more than 5 years earlier.

The relatively favorable prices for rice have probably contributed some to the upward trend in consumption. However, other factors apparently have had more influence on this trend.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1966-67

by

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BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

U.S. rice production is concentrated in relatively small areas of Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Minor quantities are produced in several other States. Production has grown from about 39 million hundredweight of rough rice in 1950 to over 105 million in 1968--a span of only 18 years.

Rice processing, marketing, and distribution are important links between the concentrated domestic production and widely dispersed consumption areas in the United States. These essential services were provided by 38 milling and 15 repackaging firms in 1966-67. The milling firms operated 46 mills and 25 packaging plants, and the repackaging firms operated 16 packaging plants (figure 1). 1/

All the mills, except those in New Orleans and San Francisco, were located in or near the areas of concentrated rice production. Most of the repackaging firms' plants, however, were located outside the rice-producing areas and closer to consumption centers.

The retail price of rice has risen less than 1 percent annually. This is less than the price rise of most other foods and much less than the price rise of most rice substitutes. Means other than relatively low prices are needed to increase the quantity of rice demanded for domestic consumption. A decrease in the price of rice would cause only a very slight increase in the quantity of rice purchased. 2/ Factors other than price have likely contributed most to the increase in U.S. per capita rice consumption in the past.

A mail survey of all mills and known repackagers was conducted in late 1967 and early 1968 to provide information on the patterns of distribution by type of rice and size of package and by States and regions, as well as related information needed to analyze the rice market. The survey covered the rice

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1/ A few mills operate more than one milling unit at a location. Repackaging firms received bagged or bulk rice, usually from mills, and packaged it in consumer-size packages and marketed it.

2/ Brandow, G. E., Interrelations Among Demands for Farm Products, Pa. State Univ., Bul. 680, Aug. 1961.

RICE MILLS AND REPACKAGING PLANTS, 1966-67

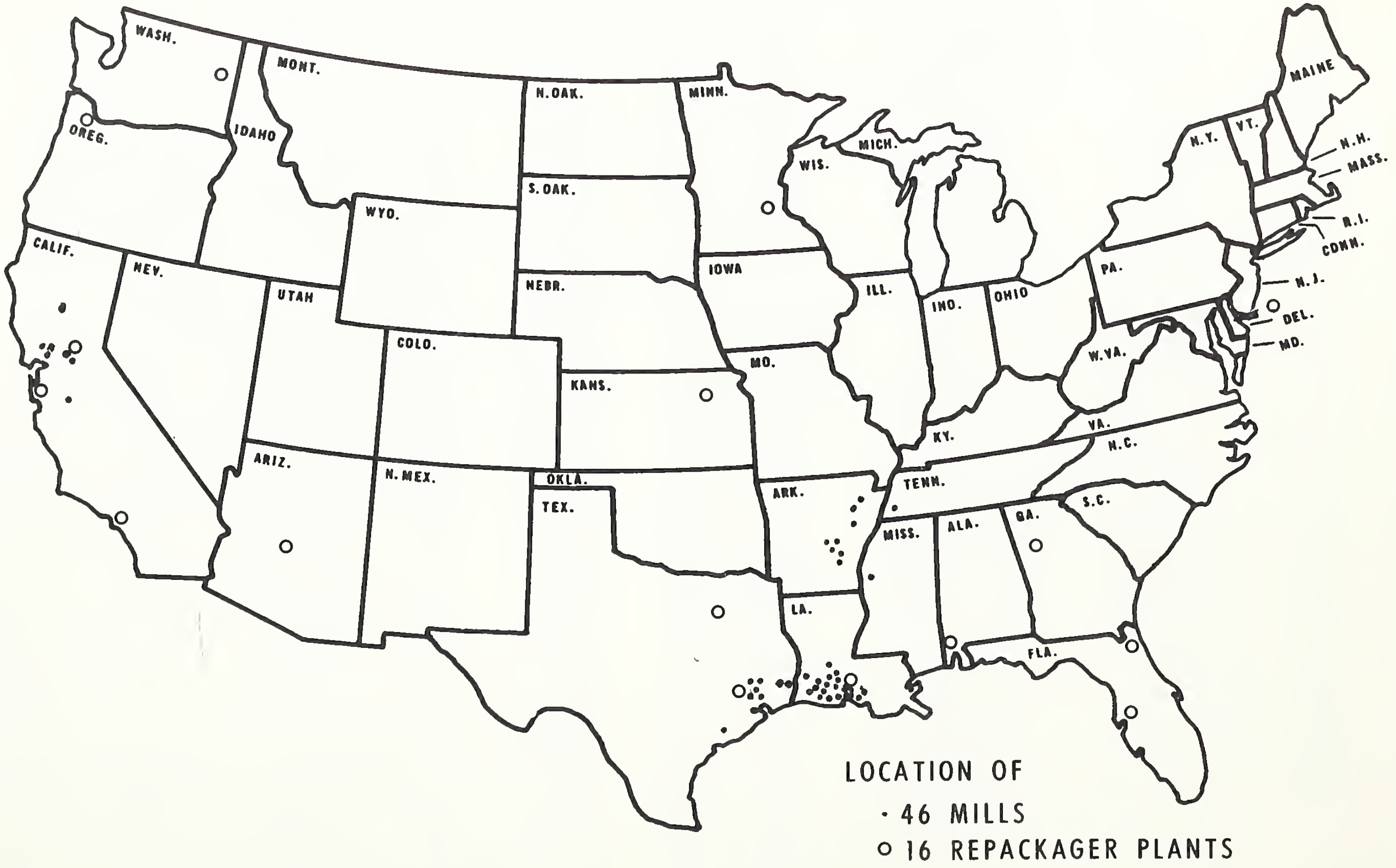

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Figure 1

marketing year August 1, 1966, to July 31, 1967. As a result of excellent participation of the rice industry, data in this report represent all the rice distributed by mills and repackagers, as well as the Government, during 1966-67.

Data for 1966-67 and data from previous studies are presented for comparative purposes. 3/ These comparisons will provide a basis for evaluating changes in demand for rice as well as shifts in demand among States and regions. Shipments to wholesale, retail, and institutional outlets plus Government distribution within a particular State or region may not coincide exactly with that area's rice consumption for direct food use. However, they do provide good practical estimates of consumption.

U.S. TOTAL RICE DISTRIBUTION 4/

The volume of milled rice distributed for all uses in the United States was 17,196,000 hundredweight in 1966-67--up from 16,548,000 hundredweight in 1961-62 (table 1). 5/ This was an increase of less than 4 percent, compared with an increase of over 26 percent between 1956-57 and 1961-62 (figure 2). With the rate of increase in total rice distributed between 1961-62 and 1966-67 less than the growth rate of population, there was an indication of a slight decline in per capita consumption of rice during the period. However, these data cover only single years and are at variance with the trend in rice consumption.

Per capita consumption of rice in the United States has been rising (table 2). When averages for several 5-year periods are used to analyze the growth in demand for rice--thus minimizing the effects of 1 year's data--the upward trend in per capita consumption of rice is clearly seen (table 3). This upward trend--opposite to that for most carbohydrate foods--and the increase in population have provided new opportunities to the rice industry.

Most of the increase in total rice consumed was due to the upward trend in per capita consumption rather than the increase in population. In recent years, the rate of increase in per capita consumption of rice has exceeded the rate of increase in population and, thus, accounted for about two-thirds of the increase in total consumption of rice for food between 1957-62 and 1962-67.

Rice distributed for direct food use accounted for 11,087,000 hundredweight, or over 64 percent of the total rice distributed in 1966-67 (table 1). Although distribution for direct food use in 1966-67 was 27 percent above the level 10 years earlier, it was about 2 percent--208,000 hundredweight--below the quantity distributed for such use in 1961-62. This was the only major outlet for rice that showed a lower figure in 1966-67 than 1961-62 (figure 2). However, commercial distribution for direct food use increased slightly by 193,000 hundredweight.

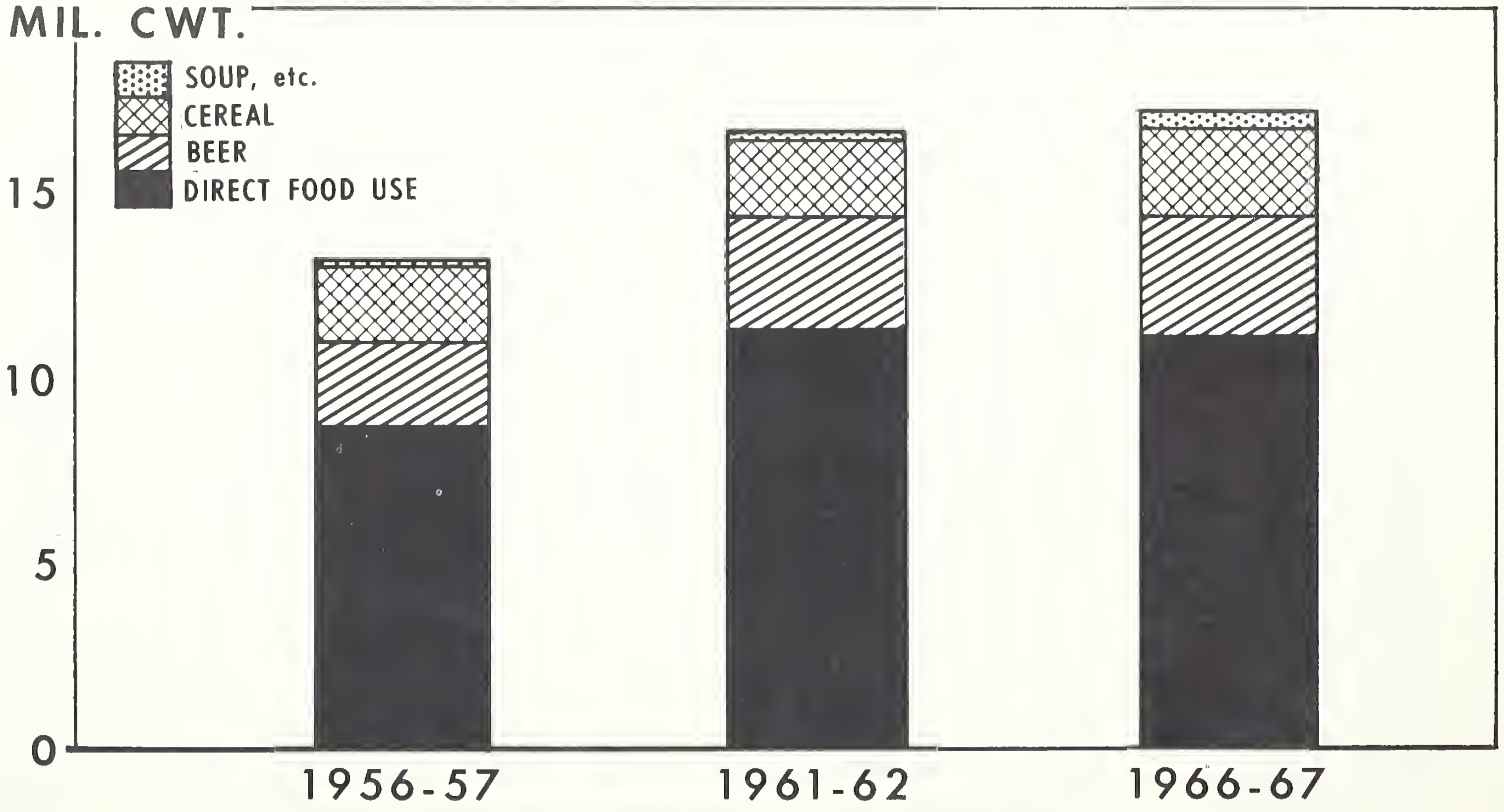
3/ Doty, Harry O., Jr., Patterns of Rice Distribution in the United States and Territories, U.S. Dept. Agr., AMS-306, May 1959; and McGrath, Edward J., Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964.

4/ Does not include distribution to territories.

5/ All tables are in the appendix.

MILLED RICE DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES*

(year ending July 31)



*INCLUDES ALASKA AND HAWAII FOR ALL YEARS.

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Figure 2

The distribution to cereal manufacturers was up 513,000 hundredweight in 1966-67 over 1961-62. This was the highest absolute increase, but only a 26-percent rise. Soup processors had the largest percentage increase in consumption with 63 percent, or 177,000 hundredweight. The beer industry increased its consumption least on both counts with a rise of 165,000 hundredweight, or only 6 percent (table 4).

The total increase in rice distributed--647,000 hundredweight--in the 50 States in 1966-67 over 1961-62 was accounted for by the different outlets according to the following proportions:

Cereal manufacturers	60 percent
Soup and other processed foods	21 percent
Beer manufacturers	19 percent
Direct food use	0 percent
Total	100 percent

Rice millers distributed to wholesale, retail, and institutional outlets the bulk of the rice for direct food use by the civilian population in 1966-67. The quantities distributed by millers, repackagers, and the Government were as follows:

	1,000 cwt.
Rice millers	9,127.9
Repackagers	1,193.3
Government	765.8
Total	11,087.0

Government distribution of rice to schools, institutions, and welfare agencies for civilian consumption in the United States--not including territories--was 35 percent more in 1966-67 than in 1956-57, but less than in 1961-62 by about 400,000 hundredweight. This reduction in rice distributed by the Government more than accounted for the reduction in total rice distributed for direct food use (table 5).

Distribution of rice to schools continued upward in 1966-67, and may have some long-term effects on the Nation's eating habits. In many States where per capita consumption of rice is extremely low, possibly many children would never have an opportunity to eat rice if it were not for the school lunch program.

Most rice distributed by the Government goes to welfare agencies and amounted to 60 percent of the total in 1966-67. Welfare agencies have accounted for most of the increase in rice distributed by the Government since the mid-1950's. From a little over 300,000 hundredweight in 1956-57, rice distributed to welfare agencies by the Government increased to a high of 920,000 hundredweight in 1961-62 and decreased to 461,000 in 1966-67.

Institutions have accounted for an average of about 10 percent of total Government rice distribution over the years; the proportion was lowest in 1961-62.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE FOR DIRECT FOOD USE BY REGIONS AND STATES [6]

Of the nine regions of the United States, four regions comprising 19 States and the District of Columbia accounted for over 78 percent of the rice distributed in 1966-67--only slightly less than in 1961-62 and 1956-57 (table 6). [7] These regions, in order of their importance in total rice distribution, are the Middle Atlantic, Pacific, West South Central and South Atlantic. Although accounting for nearly four-fifths of the rice consumed, these four regions have only about 56 percent of the country's population and, therefore, lead in per capita consumption of rice (table 6 and figure 3).

The Middle Atlantic region, with nearly one-fifth of the Nation's population, increased its per capita distribution of rice by over a pound during the last 10 years--exceeded only by the increase in the Mountain region. It ranked fourth in per capita but first in total rice distribution (table 6).

The five top-ranked States accounted for nearly 49 percent of the rice distributed in 1966-67--up from about 46 percent 10 years earlier (table 7). The three top States of New York, California, and Louisiana accounted for over 35 percent in each of the 3 years covered in this report.

All but two of the top 12 States that accounted for over three-fourths of the rice distributed in 1966-67 were also the leading States in 1961-62 and 1956-57--Alaska and Arizona replaced Alabama and Arkansas in 1966-67 (table 8). Nine of these 12 States were also in the top 12 States in per capita distribution.

Fourteen States received more rice per person for direct food use than the U.S. average in 1966-67, compared with 12 States in 1961-62 and only 11 in 1956-57. Also in 1966-67, seven States distributed 10 pounds of rice or more per person, compared with only four States in 1961-62 and three States in 1956-57 (figure 4).

Although the average amount of rice distributed for direct food use per capita was lower in 1966-67 than 5 years earlier, there was an increase in distribution in 22 States--10 States increased their distribution by a pound or more per capita. Thirty-two States increased the per capita figure during the 10 years following 1956-57. [8]

Package Information

In 1966-67, slightly over half the rice distributed--excluding Government distribution--for direct food use was shipped in consumer-size packages of 5 pounds and less. A little over 20 percent was shipped in packages of 5.1 thru 25 pounds each, and the rest in bags larger than 25 pounds and in bulk (table 11).

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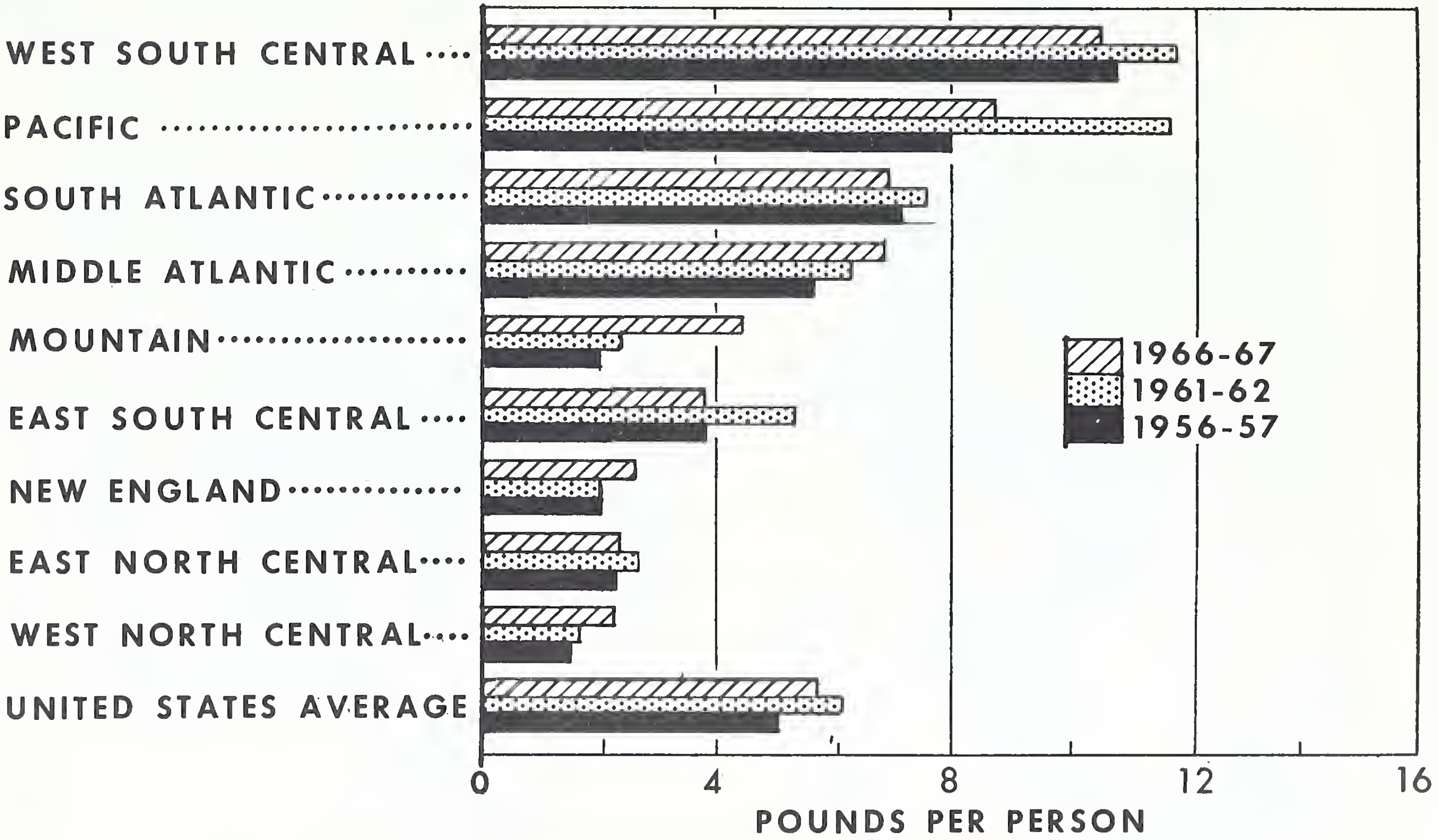
[6] Does not include rice shipped to manufacturers of beer, cereal, soup, canned rice, baby foods, and to other end-use processors.

[7] For States included in each region see table 11. The District of Columbia is counted as a State throughout this report.

[8] Detailed data by States and regions on which these comparisons are made and from which tables 6, 7, and 8 were developed are found in tables 9, 10, and 11.

MILLED RICE DISTRIBUTION FOR DIRECT FOOD USE*

(year ending July 31)



*DOES NOT INCLUDE RICE SHIPPED TO MANUFACTURERS OF BEER, CEREAL, SOUP, CANNED RICE AND BABY FOODS, AND OTHER PROCESSORS. INCLUDES ALASKA AND HAWAII FOR ALL YEARS.

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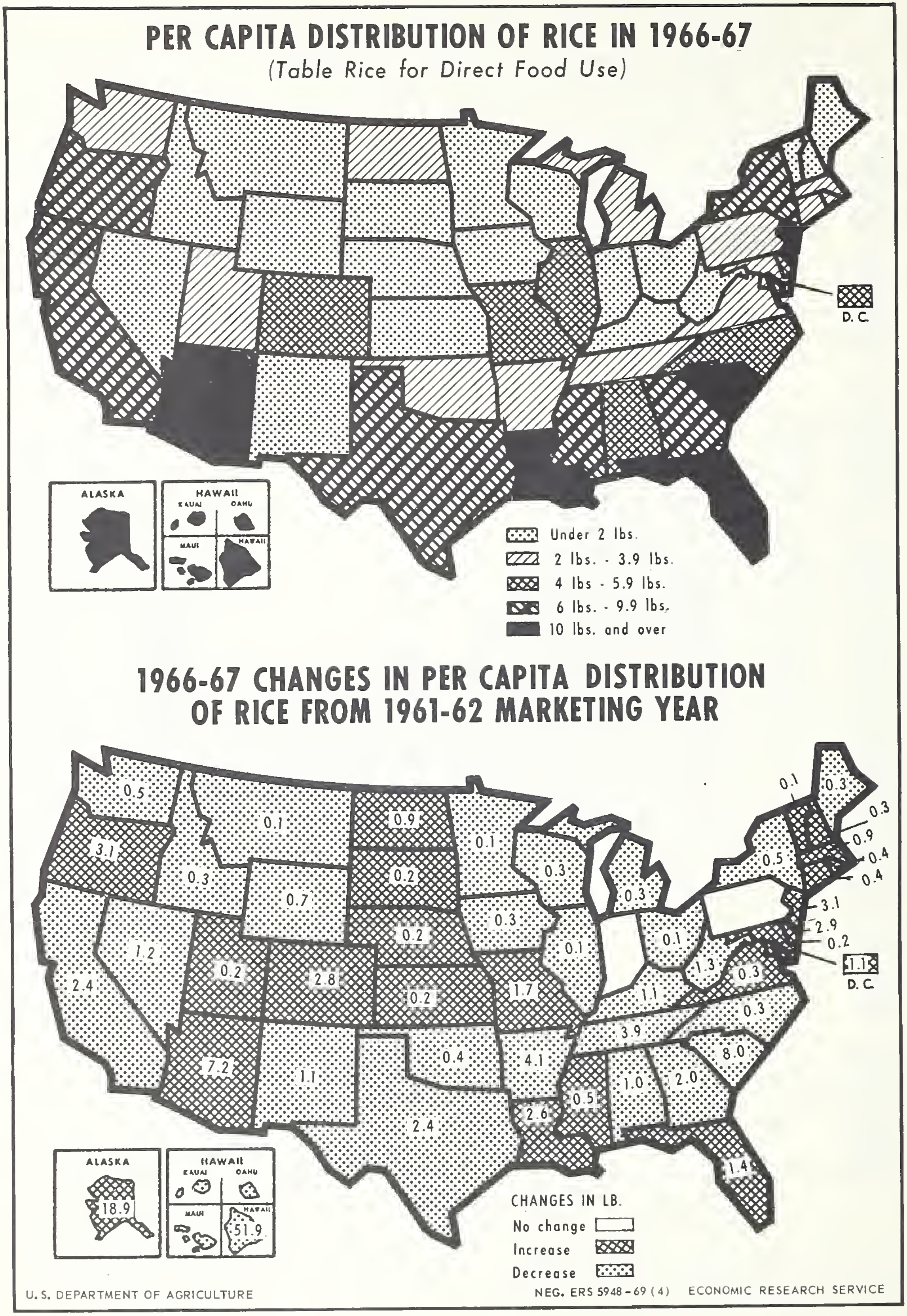
Figure 3


PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF RICE IN 1966-67

(Table Rice for Direct Food Use)

1966-67 CHANGES IN PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION OF RICE FROM 1961-62 MARKETING YEAR

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Figure 4

The States that had larger than average amounts of rice distributed per capita tended to use larger than 5-pound packages and bulk shipments. The top five States in per capita distribution received only 44 percent of their rice in 5-pound packages and less, compared with 79 percent of the shipments in the five States with lowest distribution per capita.

Specialty Rice 9/

Sixteen percent of the rice distributed by mills and repackagers in 1966-67 was specialty rice. The popularity of specialty rice, especially parboiled and precooked, appears to be growing.

Of the total rice distributed by each State, the percentage that was classified as specialty rice varied from 2.6 percent in Louisiana to 97.5 percent in Alaska. The West South Central region, comprising the three leading rice-producing States and Oklahoma, had only just over 8 percent of its rice distributed as specialty rice. The New England region, with relatively low per capita distribution, had the highest percentage that was specialty rice--38.9 percent. All but two of the 27 States that had 20 percent or more of their distribution as specialty rice were below the national average in per capita distribution of rice for direct food use.

Type of Rice

Long- and medium-grain rice each represented a higher percentage of rice distributed commercially for direct food use in 1966-67 than in 1961-62. Consequently, short-grain rice has declined in importance. In 1966-67, long-, medium-, and short-grain rice represented 58.5, 37, and 4.5 percent, respectively, of distribution (table 12).

Long grain was the most popular in all regions except the West North Central. States where rice consumption is large, especially the more urbanized ones, consume more long-grain rice than States where consumption is small. Except for Mississippi and Texas, where long grain was by far the most popular, the distribution by rice-producing States was about 50 percent long-grain rice and 50 percent medium- and short-grain rice. The most noticeable shifts occurred in California and especially Hawaii where medium-grain rice replaced short grain in popularity between 1961-62 and 1966-67.

Government Distribution

Total Government distribution of rice was considerably higher in 1961-62 than in 1956-57 or 1966-67, mostly due to fluctuations in distribution in the United States rather than in the territories (table 5). Distribution in the territories has gradually increased each year and has shown less fluctuation than that in the States. This may be partly because rice is more important in the diet of persons living in the territories.

9/ Specialty rice includes parboiled, precooked, brown, and any other rice except regular milled rice.

The proportion of rice distributed to schools, institutions, and welfare agencies varied considerably among regions and territories. The percentage to welfare agencies varied from about one-third of the rice distributed in the Pacific region to over four-fifths in the East South Central region in 1966-67. In the Pacific region, the proportion to schools was highest, at about 44 percent, and lowest in the East South Central region, with about 17 percent. The distribution to institutions ranged from 2 percent in the East South Central region to about 25 percent in New England.

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE FOR PROCESSING USES

Distribution of rice for processing uses took over 35 percent of the total distributed in 1966-67, about 3 to 4 percent above the levels 5 and 10 years earlier (table 1). Most of the increase was for processed-food use.

Use of rice for cereal manufacturing showed the most clear-cut increase during the last 10 years. Not only was there an increase in quantity of rice used for cereals, but also an increase in the share used for cereals.

Beer manufacturers, still the most important users, increased the quantity of rice they took over the previous 5 years in both 1966-67 and 1961-62. However, of the total rice used in manufacturing, the share used in beer dropped from 64 percent in 1956-57 to 57 percent in 1961-62, and then to 52 percent in 1966-67 (table 4).

Preference for a particular type of rice in the various uses appears most pronounced in the processing of soup and cereals. Long grain accounted for almost all rice used in soup. Medium grain is the most popular in cereal uses and accounts for over half the rice used for this purpose. But, in beer, canned rice, baby food, and other products there was no definite pattern to indicate what type of rice was used most. [10]

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE TO TERRITORIES

There was an increase of more than 13 percent over 5 years earlier in the amount of rice shipped to Puerto Rico in 1966-67--the most important rice-consuming U.S. territory (table 13). Puerto Rico not only distributed over 96 percent of our territorial shipments, but also was highest--at 128.9 pounds--in per capita distribution. Most of the absolute increase in total territorial shipments in 1966-67 went to Puerto Rico. However, shipments to the Virgin Islands increased more percentagewise during the last 5 years--up over 86 percent.

In 1966-67, the territories were shipped 3,592,000 hundredweight of milled rice--over 120 pounds per civilian resident. Almost 60 percent was short-grain rice, about 37 percent medium grain, and less than 3 percent long grain (table 13).

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[10] Quantities of rice, by type of grain, used in various products were reported by mills and may be considered only good estimates.

Table 1.--Milled rice: Distribution by rice millers, repackagers, and Government, by use, United States, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1966-67 1/

Year 2/	Unit	Distribution for--3/				Total
		Direct food use 4/	Processed-food use	Total food use	Use by brewers	
1956-57:						
Amount	1,000 cwt.	8,707.7	1,560.6	10,268.3	2,776.4	13,044.7
Percentage of total	Percent	66.7	12.0	78.7	21.3	100.0
1961-62:						
Amount	1,000 cwt.	11,294.8	2,270.5	13,565.3	2,982.4	16,547.7
Percentage of total	Percent	68.3	13.7	82.0	18.0	100.0
1966-67:						
Amount	1,000 cwt.	11,087.0	2,961.1	14,048.1	3,147.5	17,195.6
Percentage of total	Percent	64.5	17.2	81.7	18.3	100.0

1/ For comparison purposes, data for Alaska and Hawaii are included before and after they became States.

2/ Year beginning August 1 and ending July 31.

3/ Does not include rice for military use or rice used for starch, feed, and other miscellaneous purposes.

4/ Includes 565,400 hundredweight in 1956-57, 1,166,200 hundredweight in 1961-62 and 765,780 hundredweight in 1966-67 distributed from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to schools, institutions, and welfare agencies.

Source: 1956-57 and 1961-62 from Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964; and 1966-67 from survey.

Table 2.--Milled rice: Per capita civilian distribution for food, United States, 1956-67 1/

Crop year 2/	48 contiguous States	50 States 3/
	-Pounds-	
1956	5.9	6.2
1957	6.0	6.3
1958	5.7	6.0
1959	5.3	5.6
1960	5.6	5.9
1961	5.6	6.0
1962	6.7	7.0
1963	6.1	6.4
1964	6.9	7.2
1965	7.3	7.6
1966	7.1	7.3
1967	7.3	7.5

1/ Based on quantities available for domestic distribution. Per capita figures were derived by dividing quantities available by the civilian population.

2/ Year ending July 31.

3/ Although Alaska and Hawaii were not States before 1960, they are included in all years for comparison purposes.

Source: Adapted from Rice: Annual Market Summary, U.S. Dept. Agr., C&MS; and Population Estimates, U.S. Dept. Com., Bur. of the Census.

Table 3.--Direct food and processed-food consumption of rice: Annual averages, increases, and increases by their causes for 5-year periods, United States, 1948-67

5-year period 1/	Average annual consumption 2/		5-year increase in annual total consumption	Increase in annual total consumption due to--		
	Per capita	Total		Increase in population 3/	Increase in per capita consumed by old population 4/	Increase in per capita of new population 5/
	Pounds	-1,000 cwt.-				
1948-52	5.2	7,760	1,260	812	398	50
1953-57	5.6	8,940	1,180	541	597	42
1958-62	6.0	10,640	1,700	991	638	71
1963-67	7.1	13,600	2,960	853	1,951	156

1/ Period beginning August 1 and ending July 31.

2/ Grain equivalent of all the food products processed from rice. Does not include rice used for alcoholic beverages.

3/ Increased consumption accounted for by the increase in population, assuming the per capita consumption of the previous 5-year period.

4/ Increased consumption accounted for by the increase in per capita consumption by the population of the previous 5-year period.

5/ Increased consumption accounted for by assuming the same increase in per capita consumption by the increase in population (new population) since the previous period.

Source: Adapted from Food Grain Statistics Through 1967, U.S. Dept. Agr., Stat. Bul. No. 423, with 1966-67 data from this survey.

Table 4.--Milled rice: Distribution to manufacturers classified by main products processed in United States, 1956-57, 1961-62 and 1966-67

Marketing year and type of rice	Type of product					Total	Percentage of U.S. total 1/
	Cereal	Soup	Canned rice and baby food	Beer	Other		
	-1,000 cwt.-						Percent
Aug. 1, 1956 - July 31, 1957: 2/							
Long grain	0	69.3	82.5	1,157.5	33.7	1,343.0	31.0
Medium grain	785.6	.8	31.6	341.0	15.3	1,174.3	27.1
Short grain	459.3	0	12.7	719.4	0	1,191.4	27.4
Unclassified and brokens	5.2	0	64.6	558.5	0	628.3	14.5
Total	1,250.1	70.1	191.4	2,776.4	49.0	4,337.0	100.0
Percent	28.9	1.6	4.4	64.0	1.1	100.0	--
Aug. 1, 1961 - July 31, 1962: 2/							
Long grain	57.4	116.9	16.3	1,190.4	11.2	1,392.2	26.5
Medium grain	1,440.2	0	31.5	1,122.9	68.4	2,663.0	50.7
Short grain	493.4	0	35.2	669.1	0	1,197.7	22.8
Total	1,991.0	116.9	83.0	2,982.4	79.6	5,252.9	100.0
Percent	37.9	2.2	1.6	56.8	1.5	100.0	--
Aug. 1, 1966 - July 31, 1967: 2/							
Long grain	0	104.0	52.9	0	47.4	204.3	3.4
Medium grain	1,273.9	5.6	3/	64.0	37.8	1,381.3	22.6
Short grain	845.5	0	0	83.7	0	929.2	15.2
Unclassified and brokens	384.8	0	173.4	2,999.8	35.8	3,593.8	58.8
Total	2,504.2	109.6	226.3	3,147.5	121.0	6,108.6	100.0
Percent	41.0	1.8	3.7	51.5	2.0	100.0	--

[1] Percentages were computed from unrounded data.
[2] Does not include rice purchased from Commodity Credit Corporation, imports, or reduction of stocks.
[3] Less than 0.1 thousand hundredweight.

Source: 1956-57 and 1961-62 from Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964; and 1966-67 from survey.

Table 5.--Milled rice: Government distribution to regions, States, and territories, by outlets, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1966-67 1/

Region	1956-57 2/				1961-62 2/				1966-67 3/			
	Schools	Institutions	Welfare	Total	Schools	Institutions	Welfare	Total	Schools	Institutions	Welfare	Total
	1,000 cwt.											
New England	5.7	4.4	1.5	11.6	4.5	3.9	9.5	17.9	7.3	4.7	6.9	18.9
Middle Atlantic	16.3	21.7	36.4	74.4	14.6	18.5	120.7	153.8	20.3	15.3	52.1	87.7
East North Central	26.7	18.3	37.8	82.8	13.8	10.2	85.0	109.0	18.2	9.2	28.9	56.3
West North Central	6.9	5.7	10.3	22.9	6.0	3.0	45.5	54.5	12.1	3.2	22.8	38.1
South Atlantic	30.7	10.7	25.0	66.4	45.5	12.4	115.3	173.2	61.5	17.6	94.6	173.7
East South Central	13.4	3.5	77.3	94.2	19.9	6.0	193.7	219.6	22.5	2.6	105.4	130.5
West South Central	53.4	14.5	104.9	172.8	43.2	9.8	275.2	328.2	52.6	13.2	105.4	171.2
Mountain	5.8	1.5	7.8	15.1	4.7	1.5	40.5	46.7	6.8	2.0	26.8	35.6
Pacific	16.3	8.4	.5	25.2	19.0	9.7	34.6	63.3	23.7	11.9	18.2	53.8
United States	175.2	88.7	301.5	565.4	171.2	75.0	920.0	1,166.2	225.0	79.7	461.1	765.8
Territories	43.9	17.9	170.2	232.0	47.0	7.5	202.4	256.9	82.4	9.4	199.7	291.5
United States and territories	219.1	106.6	471.7	797.4	218.2	82.5	1,122.4	1,423.1	307.4	89.2	660.7	1,057.3

NOTE: Figures may not always add down to totals but do add across to regional, U.S., territorial, and grand totals.

1/ Year beginning August 1 and ending July 31.
2/ Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands only.
3/ Includes all territories.

Source: 1956-57 and 1961-62 from Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964; and 1966-67 from survey.

Table 6.--Milled rice for direct food use: Distribution in the United States, by region and order of relative importance, for 1966-67, 1961-62, and 1956-57 1/

Region	Consumption			Rank		
	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57 2/	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57 2/
	Percentage of U.S. total 3/					
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number
Middle Atlantic......	22.5	19.6	21.1	1	2	1
Pacific..............	19.6	23.5	17.5	2	1	4
West South Central...	18.1	18.6	20.4	3	3	2
South Atlantic.......	18.0	18.2	20.2	4	4	3
East North Central...	8.6	8.4	9.4	5	5	5
East South Central...	4.4	5.9	5.1	6	6	6
West North Central...	3.2	2.4	2.6	7	7	7
Mountain.............	3.0	1.5	1.4	8	9	9
New England..........	2.6	1.9	2.3	9	8	8
U.S. total.........	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	--	--
	Amount distributed per capita					
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Number	Number	Number
West South Central...	10.7	11.9	11.0	1	1	1
Pacific..............	8.8	11.8	8.0	2	2	2
South Atlantic.......	6.9	7.6	7.2	3	3	3
Middle Atlantic......	6.8	6.3	5.7	4	4	4
Mountain.............	4.4	2.3	2.0	5	7	8
East South Central...	3.8	5.4	3.8	6	5	5
New England..........	2.6	2.0	2.0	7	8	7
East North Central...	2.4	2.6	2.3	8	6	6
West North Central...	2.3	1.7	1.5	9	9	9
U.S. average.......	5.7	6.1	5.1	--	--	--

1/ Does not include rice shipped to manufacturers of beer, cereals, soups, canned rice, baby food, and other food processors using rice. Year beginning August 1 and ending July 31.

2/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii for comparison purposes even though they were not States in 1956-57.

3/ 1961-62 percentages of U.S. total corrected to agree with West South Central and West North Central regions as indicated on table 10.

Source: 1956-57 and 1961-62 from Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964; and 1966-67 from survey.

Table 7.--Rice for direct food use: Rank of States by amount of rice distributed, showing percentages of U.S. totals for each State, 1966-67, 1961-62, and 1956-57 1/

State	Rank of States by total rice distributed 2/			Percentage of U.S. totals		
	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Percent	Percent	Percent
New York	1	2	1	13.1	12.9	14.0
California	2	1	3	12.5	15.1	9.7
Louisiana	3	3	2	10.7	8.7	12.2
New Jersey	4	9	10	6.3	3.8	3.3
Texas	5	4	5	6.2	7.9	6.5
Florida	6	7	7	5.9	4.6	4.4
Hawaii 3/	7	5	6	4.5	6.7	6.4
South Carolina	8	6	4	4.4	5.8	7.6
Illinois	9	8	8	4.3	4.0	3.9
Pennsylvania	10	11	9	3.1	2.9	3.8
Georgia	11	10	11	2.7	3.2	2.9
North Carolina	12	12	12	2.3	2.3	2.6
Alabama	13	13	14	1.8	2.0	2.0
Missouri	14	21	21	1.7	.9	.9
Michigan	15	15	13	1.7	1.7	2.5
Ohio	16	16	15	1.6	1.6	1.8
Mississippi	17	17	16	1.5	1.4	1.4
Arizona	18	31	36	1.5	.4	.3
Massachusetts	19	20	18	1.5	1.0	1.0
Maryland	20	22	22	1.1	.9	.9
Oregon	21	30	32	1.1	.5	.4
Washington	22	19	19	1.1	1.2	1.0
Virginia	23	24	23	.8	.7	.8
Colorado	24	33	33	.8	.3	.4
Tennessee	25	14	17	.8	1.9	1.2
Connecticut	26	28	27	.7	.5	.6
Arkansas	27	18	20	.6	1.2	1.0
Oklahoma	28	23	25	.6	.7	.7
Minnesota	29	26	24	.6	.6	.7
Wisconsin	30	25	28	.5	.6	.6
Indiana	31	29	26	.5	.5	.6
Alaska 3/	32	51	51	.4	4/	4/
Dist. of Columbia	33	34	30	.4	.3	.5
Kansas	34	36	38	.3	.3	.3
Utah	35	37	37	.3	.3	.3
Kentucky	36	27	29	.3	.6	.5
Iowa	37	35	35	.2	.3	.3
Delaware	38	47	45	.2	.1	.1
West Virginia	39	32	31	.2	.4	.4
Nebraska	40	41	39	.2	.1	.2
Rhode Island	41	39	34	.2	.2	.4

Continued--

Table 7.--Rice for direct food use: Rank of States by amount of rice distributed, showing percentages of U.S. totals for each State, 1966-67, 1961-62, and 1956-57 1/--continued

State	Rank of States by total rice distributed 2/			Percentage of U.S. totals		
	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Percent	Percent	Percent
North Dakota	42	43	46	.1	.1	.1
Maine	43	40	41	.1	.1	.2
New Mexico	44	38	40	.1	.2	.2
Montana	45	42	42	.1	.1	.1
New Hampshire	46	48	47	.1	4/	.1
South Dakota	47	46	43	.1	.1	.1
Idaho	48	45	44	.1	.1	.1
Nevada	49	44	49	.1	.1	4/
Vermont	50	49	48	4/	4/	4/
Wyoming	51	50	50	4/	4/	4/

1/ Does not include rice shipped to manufacturers of beer, cereals, soups, canned rice, baby foods, and to other food processors using rice.

2/ States are listed in order of rank in 1966-67.

3/ Hawaii and Alaska were shown in territorial data in the source of those data but are included here in the States for comparison purposes.

4/ Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: 1956-57 and 1961-62 from Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964; and survey data for 1966-67.

Table 8.--Rice for direct food use: Rank of States by distribution per capita, 1966-67, 1961-62, and 1956-57 1/

State	Rank of States per capita 2/			Amount distributed per capita		
	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Hawaii 3/	1	1	1	73.5	112.7	97.1
Louisiana	2	2	2	32.6	30.0	35.1
Alaska 3/	3	49	51	19.8	0.9	0.1
South Carolina	4	3	3	19.1	27.1	28.1
Florida	5	5	4	11.0	9.6	9.6
Arizona	6	18	23	10.5	3.3	2.6
New Jersey	7	11	12	10.1	7.0	5.1
New York	8	8	5	7.9	8.4	7.7
Mississippi	9	10	9	7.5	7.0	5.8
California	10	4	7	7.4	10.2	6.2
Georgia	11	6	6	6.9	8.9	6.9
Texas	12	7	8	6.5	8.9	6.2
Oregon	13	22	27	6.0	2.9	2.0
Alabama	14	12	10	5.8	6.8	5.5
Dist. of Columbia	15	15	11	5.7	4.6	5.3
North Carolina	16	14	13	5.3	5.6	5.1
Colorado	17	33	26	4.7	1.9	2.1
Illinois	18	16	16	4.4	4.5	3.6
Delaware	19	42	38	4.2	1.3	1.4
Missouri	20	25	32	4.2	2.5	1.8
Washington	21	17	17	3.9	4.4	3.3
Arkansas	22	9	14	3.5	7.6	5.0
Utah	23	20	20	3.4	3.2	2.9
Maryland	24	21	24	3.4	3.2	2.6
Massachusetts	25	31	28	3.0	2.1	1.9
Pennsylvania	26	23	18	2.9	2.9	3.1
Oklahoma	27	19	22	2.8	3.2	2.7
Connecticut	28	29	25	2.7	2.3	2.3
North Dakota	29	40	49	2.6	1.7	.9
Tennessee	30	13	19	2.2	6.1	3.0
Michigan	31	28	21	2.1	2.4	2.8
Virginia	32	35	30	2.1	1.8	1.9
Rhode Island	33	27	15	2.0	2.4	3.7
Minnesota	34	34	29	1.8	1.9	1.9
Ohio	35	37	34	1.7	1.8	1.7
Kansas	36	41	44	1.7	1.5	1.1
Montana	37	36	37	1.7	1.8	1.5
Maine	38	39	35	1.4	1.7	1.6
Wisconsin	39	38	39	1.4	1.7	1.4
Nevada	40	24	41	1.4	2.6	1.2
New Mexico	41	26	33	1.3	2.4	1.8
Nebraska	42	46	45	1.3	1.1	1.1

Continued--

Table 8.--Rice for direct food use: Rank of States by distribution per capita, 1966-67, 1961-62, and 1956-57 1/--continued

State	Rank of States per capita 2/			Amount distributed per capita		
	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57	1966-67	1961-62	1956-57
	Rank	Rank	Rank	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
New Hampshire	43	51	48	1.2	0.9	0.9
Indiana	44	47	40	1.1	1.1	1.2
South Dakota	45	50	46	1.1	.9	1.1
Vermont	46	48	47	1.1	1.0	1.0
West Virginia	47	30	31	1.0	2.3	1.9
Kentucky	48	32	36	1.0	2.1	1.5
Idaho	49	43	42	.9	1.2	1.1
Iowa	50	44	43	.9	1.2	1.1
Wyoming	51	45	50	.4	1.1	.7

1/ Does not include rice shipped to manufacturers of beer, cereals, soups, canned rice, baby foods, and to other food processors using rice.

2/ States are listed in order of rank in 1966-67.

3/ Hawaii and Alaska were shown in territorial data in the source of those data but are included here in the States for comparison purposes.

Source: 1956-57 and 1961-62 from Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964; and survey data for 1966-67.

Table 9.--Milled rice received for direct food use: Distributor, amount per capita, and type of grain, by State and region, August 1, 1956, to July 31, 1957

State and region	Distributor			Total	Percentage of U.S. total 3/	Per capita 4/	Type of grain 5/		
	Millers and repackagers		Government 2/						
	Consumer packages 1/	Bags and bulk					Long	Medium	Short
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	13.7	1.1	--	14.8	0.2	1.6	58.3	41.7	--
New Hampshire	2.7	.6	2.0	5.3	.1	.9	82.7	17.3	--
Vermont	2.6	.1	1.2	3.9	6/	1.0	84.7	15.3	--
Massachusetts	71.1	15.8	4.8	91.7	1.0	1.9	75.6	23.8	.6
Rhode Island	24.4	5.9	1.2	31.5	.4	3.7	75.6	24.4	--
Connecticut	47.9	2.1	2.4	52.4	.6	2.3	71.2	28.8	--
New England	162.4	25.6	11.6	199.6	2.3	2.0	73.3	26.4	.3
New York	573.4	621.3	22.6	1,217.3	14.0	7.7	48.2	34.3	17.5
New Jersey	184.1	97.0	4.4	285.5	3.3	5.1	75.0	24.3	.7
Pennsylvania	215.0	74.7	47.4	337.1	3.8	3.1	62.6	36.6	.8
Middle Atlantic	972.5	793.0	74.4	1,839.9	21.1	5.7	54.8	33.0	12.2
Ohio	113.9	27.9	10.0	151.8	1.8	1.7	57.5	38.1	4.4
Indiana	34.0	3.2	16.3	53.5	.6	1.2	51.8	48.2	--
Illinois	207.6	111.7	20.3	339.6	3.9	3.6	53.3	41.8	4.9
Michigan	116.7	68.0	32.5	217.2	2.5	2.8	38.2	51.1	10.7
Wisconsin	41.3	7.0	3.7	52.0	.6	1.4	47.7	52.3	--
East North Central	513.5	217.8	82.8	814.1	9.4	2.3	49.9	44.4	5.7
Minnesota	38.5	18.1	4.9	61.5	.7	1.9	64.8	34.4	.8
Iowa	19.8	2.7	8.8	31.3	.3	1.1	38.8	61.1	.1
Missouri	60.9	13.9	1.0	75.8	.9	1.8	51.1	48.9	--
North Dakota	4.8	.7	.4	5.9	.1	.9	49.2	50.8	--
South Dakota	2.7	1.1	4.0	7.8	.1	1.1	45.7	54.3	--
Nebraska	13.5	.7	1.2	15.4	.2	1.1	30.5	69.5	--
Kansas	18.4	3.0	2.6	24.0	.3	1.1	34.6	64.0	1.4
West North Central	158.6	40.2	22.9	221.7	2.6	1.5	50.3	49.3	.4
Delaware	4.7	1.0	.4	6.1	.1	1.4	89.8	10.2	--
Maryland	64.8	9.6	1.0	75.4	.9	2.6	67.5	32.5	--
District of Columbia	33.2	10.1	.8	44.1	.5	5.3	64.9	35.1	--
Virginia	54.5	6.9	10.4	71.8	.8	1.9	57.4	42.6	--
West Virginia	15.5	.2	21.1	36.8	.4	1.9	27.6	72.4	--

North Carolina	201.9	16.2	7.6	225.7	2.6	5.1	58.5	41.4	.1
South Carolina	373.3	278.4	7.9	659.6	7.6	28.1	42.2	53.4	4.4
Georgia	184.8	63.2	9.2	257.2	2.9	6.9	63.9	33.0	3.1
Florida	270.4	105.8	8.0	384.2	4.4	9.6	82.2	17.8	--
South Atlantic	1,203.1	491.4	66.4	1,760.9	20.2	7.2	58.6	39.2	2.2
Kentucky	18.1	1.1	27.1	46.3	.5	1.5	49.1	50.9	--
Tennessee	76.6	19.7	6.6	102.9	1.2	3.0	42.4	57.2	.4
Alabama	138.8	6.9	27.6	173.3	2.0	5.5	68.3	31.7	--
Mississippi	82.5	10.2	32.9	125.6	1.4	5.8	77.1	22.8	.1
East South Central	316.0	37.9	94.2	448.1	5.1	3.8	62.3	37.6	.1
Arkansas	34.4	3.0	50.4	87.8	1.0	5.0	19.6	80.2	.2
Louisiana	514.3	504.9	46.1	1,065.3	12.2	35.1	34.5	65.5	--
Oklahoma	19.0	1.4	40.9	61.3	.7	2.7	47.5	52.5	--
Texas	294.2	233.8	35.4	563.4	6.5	6.2	77.4	16.8	5.8
West South Central	861.9	743.1	172.8	1,777.8	20.4	11.0	48.3	49.8	1.9
Montana	8.9	.6	.4	9.9	.1	1.5	65.8	34.2	--
Idaho	2.8	3.7	.6	7.1	.1	1.1	62.1	14.0	23.9
Wyoming	1.1	.1	1.0	2.2	6/	.7	83.7	16.3	--
Colorado	24.1	7.4	2.4	33.9	.4	2.1	49.7	45.9	4.4
New Mexico	5.9	.7	8.4	15.0	.2	1.8	66.2	33.8	--
Arizona	21.2	7.2	.6	29.0	.3	2.6	78.1	20.0	1.9
Utah	11.1	11.6	1.4	24.1	.3	2.9	74.2	14.0	11.8
Nevada	2.6	.3	.3	3.2	6/	1.2	98.7	1.2	.1
Mountain	77.7	31.6	15.1	124.4	1.4	2.0	66.6	27.8	5.6
Washington	38.3	47.2	3.5	89.0	1.0	3.3	55.6	25.5	18.9
Oregon	21.4	11.4	1.9	34.7	.4	2.0	78.0	15.4	6.6
California	296.3	532.4	15.0	843.7	9.7	6.2	59.0	23.9	17.1
Alaska	--	--	.2	.2	6/	.1	--	--	--
Hawaii	81.0	468.0	4.6	553.6	6.4	97.1	2.6	29.6	67.8
Pacific	437.0	1,059.0	25.2	1,521.2	17.5	8.0	38.5	25.9	35.6
U.S. total	4,702.7	3,439.6	565.4	8,707.7	100.0	5.1	51.7	37.7	10.6

1/ Packages of 10 pounds or less.

2/ Breakdown of Government distribution between rice in consumer packages and rice in bags and bulk was not available.

3/ Percentage of U.S. totals was revised because Alaska and Hawaii were added to this table for comparison purposes, although they were territories in 1956-57.

4/ Population estimates for January 1, 1957, based on Census Bureau estimates, were used in calculations.

5/ Does not include rice distributed by Government.

6/ Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964, table 7, pp. 18 and 19, revised slightly.

Table 10.--Milled rice received for direct food use: Distributor, amount per capita, and type of grain, by State and region, August 1, 1961, to July 31, 1962

State and region	Distributor: Millers and repackagers: Consumer packages: Total 1/	Distributor: Millers and repackagers: Consumer packages: 2 pounds and under	Distributor: Millers and repackagers: Bags and bulk	Distributor: Government 2/	Total	Percentage of U.S. total 3/	Per capita 4/	Type of grain 5/: Long	Type of grain 5/: Medium	Type of grain 5/: Short	Brown rice 6/
	1,000 cwt.	Percent	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	10.6	73.8	0.3	5.6	16.5	0.1	1.7	81.9	17.6	--	0.5
New Hampshire	4.0	90.7	.4	1.3	5.7	.1	.9	77.6	22.3	--	.1
Vermont	1.8	89.0	.1	2.1	4.0	7/	1.0	66.4	33.2	--	.4
Massachusetts	82.0	89.6	23.0	5.1	110.1	1.0	2.1	76.3	23.1	--	.6
Rhode Island	17.0	80.5	2.0	1.9	20.9	.2	2.4	64.1	35.3	--	.6
Connecticut	51.4	84.9	6.1	1.9	59.4	.5	2.3	57.5	41.6	--	.9
New England	166.8	82.2	31.9	17.9	216.6	1.9	2.0	70.0	29.4	--	.6
New York	760.3	65.4	630.7	62.3	1,453.3	12.9	8.4	54.0	23.7	22.0	.3
New Jersey	297.8	66.1	130.7	6.5	435.0	3.8	7.0	57.4	42.1	.1	.4
Pennsylvania	197.2	86.7	41.8	85.0	324.0	2.9	2.9	56.8	42.7	--	.5
Middle Atlantic	1,255.3	68.9	803.2	153.8	2,212.3	19.6	6.3	55.0	29.6	15.0	.4
Ohio	117.4	86.0	32.0	27.3	176.7	1.6	1.8	49.1	45.0	5.1	.8
Indiana	35.6	94.2	3.7	14.1	53.4	.5	1.1	54.0	45.5	--	.5
Illinois	254.4	72.6	185.9	17.6	457.9	4.0	4.5	56.6	43.2	--	.2
Michigan	111.0	91.7	43.4	38.6	193.0	1.7	2.4	68.3	31.1	--	.6
Wisconsin	40.5	92.6	16.3	11.4	68.2	.6	1.7	52.4	46.8	--	.8
East North Central	558.9	82.0	281.3	109.0	949.2	8.4	2.6	56.9	41.8	.9	.4
Minnesota	34.1	82.9	22.4	8.9	65.4	.6	1.9	40.2	57.0	2.0	.8
Iowa	17.7	93.0	3.8	11.1	32.6	.3	1.2	30.5	61.2	7.9	.4
Missouri	56.6	82.2	28.1	23.4	108.1	.9	2.5	31.4	68.0	--	.6
North Dakota	7.0	95.6	.6	3.1	10.7	.1	1.7	33.1	66.7	--	.2
South Dakota	2.9	94.6	.9	2.8	6.6	.1	.9	51.7	48.0	--	.3
Nebraska	14.7	91.2	.8	.9	16.4	.1	1.1	34.2	64.7	--	1.1
Kansas	21.0	95.4	6.6	4.3	31.9	.3	1.5	42.0	57.1	--	.9
West North Central	154.0	87.1	63.2	54.5	271.7	2.4	1.7	35.4	62.6	1.3	.7
Delaware	2.3	93.3	1.2	2.7	6.2	7/	1.3	69.2	30.6	--	.2
Maryland	86.7	89.2	10.6	2.6	99.9	.9	3.2	45.2	53.7	.3	.8
District of Columbia	16.0	77.5	13.0	6.7	35.7	.3	4.6	80.4	17.7	1.6	.3

Virginia............:	55.6	91.6	8.5	11.3	75.4	.7	1.8	36.5	62.7	.6	.2
West Virginia........:	9.9	88.7	.3	30.6	40.8	.4	2.3	39.4	60.6	--	--
North Carolina.......:	194.5	57.9	21.9	44.7	261.1	2.3	5.6	50.2	49.8	--	--
South Carolina.......:	342.0	21.5	303.7	11.8	657.5	5.8	27.1	53.1	46.9	--	--
Georgia..............:	256.2	53.2	79.0	28.4	363.6	3.2	8.9	73.7	25.4	.7	.2
Florida..............:	290.5	43.3	191.4	34.4	516.3	4.6	9.6	89.8	9.8	.2	.2
South Atlantic....:	1,253.7	48.5	629.6	173.2	2,056.5	18.2	7.6	65.9	33.7	.3	.1
Kentucky.............:	17.1	89.0	3.3	43.8	64.2	.6	2.1	46.0	53.0	.2	.8
Tennessee............:	66.4	75.0	101.7	52.1	220.2	1.9	6.1	27.8	72.0	--	.2
Alabama..............:	140.2	63.7	30.3	56.3	226.8	2.0	6.8	72.2	26.5	1.2	.1
Mississippi..........:	80.7	57.0	8.4	67.4	156.5	1.4	7.0	78.2	21.8	--	--
East South Central:	304.4	65.8	143.7	219.6	667.7	5.9	5.4	60.5	38.8	.5	.2
Arkansas.............:	70.6	88.9	14.3	53.0	137.9	1.2	7.6	52.0	31.6	15.8	.6
Louisiana............:	463.0	25.7	363.0	162.6	988.6	8.8	30.0	46.2	53.2	.5	.1
Oklahoma.............:	20.7	92.2	2.0	55.7	78.4	.7	3.2	57.6	41.5	--	.9
Texas................:	304.0	75.3	528.0	56.9	888.9	7.9	8.9	68.8	30.8	.1	.3
West South Central:	858.3	50.3	907.3	328.2	2,093.8	18.6	11.9	57.2	41.5	1.1	.2
Montana..............:	8.0	77.6	1.1	3.4	12.5	.1	1.8	69.9	26.9	--	3.2
Idaho................:	3.8	77.7	3.3	1.1	8.2	.1	1.2	81.3	13.5	--	5.2
Wyoming..............:	2.2	88.4	.1	1.6	3.9	6/	1.1	82.9	14.4	--	2.7
Colorado.............:	24.5	78.8	5.9	5.3	35.7	.3	1.9	67.5	31.0	--	1.5
New Mexico...........::	4.6	89.6	1.1	18.1	23.8	.2	2.4	72.8	26.4	--	.8
Arizona..............:	23.7	86.7	10.5	13.8	48.0	.4	3.3	80.1	16.5	1.1	2.3
Utah.................:	16.9	84.1	10.3	3.1	30.3	.3	3.2	78.5	15.4	2.8	3.3
Nevada...............:	7.6	84.2	.6	.3	8.5	.1	2.6	95.1	1.9	--	3.0
Mountain.........:	91.3	82.9	32.9	46.7	170.9	1.5	2.3	76.5	20.2	.9	2.4
Washington...........:	49.8	81.2	56.6	25.2	131.6	1.2	4.4	61.5	19.3	16.2	3.0
Oregon...............:	25.1	77.7	19.3	8.9	53.3	.5	2.9	79.7	7.2	8.3	4.8
California...........:	451.1	76.8	1,237.6	17.1	1,705.8	15.1	10.2	39.2	25.3	28.5	7.0
Alaska...............:	1.5	69.4	.2	.4	2.1	7/	.9	93.8	--	--	6.2
Hawaii...............:	271.1	nil	480.5	11.7	763.3	6.7	112.7	1.5	41.9	52.1	4.5
Pacific..........:	798.6	51.0	1,794.2	63.3	2,656.1	23.5	11.8	30.3	29.4	34.2	6.1
U.S. total........:	5,441.3	61.2	4,687.3	1,166.2	11,294.8	100.0	6.1	50.9	34.1	13.0	2.0

1/ Packages of 10 pounds or less.
2/ Breakdown of Government distribution between rice in consumer packages and rice in bags and bulk was not available.
3/ Data from source were revised slightly.
4/ Population estimates for January 1, 1962, based on Census Bureau estimates, were used in calculations.
5/ Does not include rice distributed by Government.
6/ Brown rice unclassified as to type of grain.
7/ Less than 0.1 percent

Source: Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964, table 9, pp 22 and 23, revised slightly.

Table 11.--Milled rice received for direct food use: Distributor, amount per capita, and type of grain, by State and region, August 1, 1966, to July 31, 1967

State and region	Distributor				Total 2/	Percentage of U.S. total	Per capita 3/	Type of grain 4/			Specialty rice 5/
	Millers and repackagers			Govern-ment 1/							
	5 lb. and under	5.1-25 lb.	25.1 lb. and over					Long	Medium	Short	
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	10.0	1.6	0.5	1.7	13.9	0.1	1.4	66.8	33.2	--	51.6
New Hampshire	4.8	1.6	.5	1.4	8.3	.1	1.2	76.0	24.0	--	57.7
Vermont	2.1	.4	.5	1.4	4.5	6/	1.1	53.3	46.7	--	52.6
Massachusetts	82.8	19.7	51.5	9.5	163.4	1.5	3.0	80.0	20.0	--	38.5
Rhode Island	11.4	2.5	2.4	1.2	17.5	.2	2.0	67.7	32.3	--	37.8
Connecticut	49.4	12.9	13.3	3.7	79.2	.7	2.7	59.9	40.1	--	35.5
New England	160.5	38.7	68.7	18.9	286.8	2.6	2.6	72.6	27.4	--	38.9
New York	724.1	257.3	410.1	56.8	1,448.3	13.1	7.9	67.4	26.0	6.6	20.3
New Jersey	428.2	161.5	105.0	9.3	704.1	6.3	10.1	52.2	39.1	8.7	14.3
Pennsylvania	218.7	14.6	84.0	21.6	338.8	3.1	2.9	58.5	39.0	2.5	24.1
Middle Atlantic	1,371.0	433.4	599.1	87.7	2,491.2	22.5	6.8	61.8	31.5	6.7	19.1
Ohio	116.6	29.2	22.2	11.3	179.3	1.6	1.7	64.0	35.7	.3	31.7
Indiana	35.7	4.2	6.5	9.0	55.4	.5	1.1	57.0	43.0	--	32.5
Illinois	233.9	70.7	162.7	10.2	477.5	4.3	4.4	51.9	47.7	.4	16.4
Michigan	125.1	19.9	20.8	17.6	183.4	1.7	2.1	71.1	28.9	--	25.0
Wisconsin	42.4	4.8	4.1	8.2	59.5	.5	1.4	61.5	36.6	1.9	40.4
East North Central	553.7	128.8	216.3	56.3	955.1	8.6	2.4	58.5	41.1	.4	23.1
Minnesota	37.0	6.3	13.6	6.6	63.5	.6	1.8	53.7	41.4	4.9	33.1
Iowa	16.4	3.7	.4	5.5	26.1	.2	.9	37.5	62.5	--	31.8
Missouri	57.7	10.2	109.4	13.7	191.0	1.7	4.2	38.0	62.0	--	12.3
North Dakota	9.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	16.3	.1	2.6	43.1	38.9	18.0	17.4
South Dakota	2.8	.6	.4	3.3	7.1	.1	1.1	25.2	74.6	.2	16.7
Nebraska	12.2	3.7	.6	2.0	18.4	.2	1.3	44.4	55.6	6/	24.5
Kansas	27.0	4.2	3.0	4.1	38.3	.3	1.7	43.7	56.3	--	21.9
West North Central	163.0	30.2	129.4	38.1	360.7	3.2	2.3	41.7	56.7	1.6	19.1
Delaware	.8	.1	17.6	3.2	21.7	.2	4.2	2.1	97.9	--	3.4
Maryland	84.4	16.9	13.0	9.9	124.2	1.1	3.4	60.6	39.4	--	34.4
District of Columbia	20.2	8.7	15.2	1.2	45.3	.4	5.7	92.1	7.9	--	48.7
Virginia	55.7	15.2	12.5	7.6	91.1	.8	2.1	42.9	57.1	--	28.9
West Virginia	10.5	2.3	.2	5.8	18.8	.2	1.0	29.0	71.0	--	16.9

North Carolina.......:	180.6	31.4	7.3	39.7	258.9	2.3	5.3	70.9	29.0	.1	17.5
South Carolina.......:	245.4	186.0	29.8	20.4	481.6	4.4	19.1	64.2	35.7	.1	4.7
Georgia..............:	176.5	63.7	25.9	36.2	302.3	2.7	6.9	77.3	22.7	--	11.0
Florida..............:	416.9	108.6	73.5	49.7	648.7	5.9	11.0	93.3	6.6	.1	14.1
South Atlantic....:	1,191.0	432.9	195.0	173.7	1,992.6	18.0	6.9	75.1	24.8	.1	14.4
Kentucky.............:	18.4	3.6	.8	8.0	30.8	.3	1.0	41.9	58.1	--	23.3
Tennessee............:	63.9	7.3	3.7	10.0	84.9	.8	2.2	42.0	58.0	--	17.8
Alabama..............:	115.2	15.0	38.9	33.8	202.9	1.8	5.8	85.7	12.7	1.6	15.7
Mississippi..........:	77.7	12.5	4.0	78.7	172.9	1.5	7.5	87.7	11.6	.7	4.5
East South Central:	275.2	38.4	47.4	130.5	491.5	4.4	3.8	74.4	24.7	.9	13.7
Arkansas.............:	30.3	4.5	11.4	22.8	69.1	.6	3.5	47.2	52.8	--	8.5
Louisiana............:	468.8	434.9	219.2	57.6	1,180.4	10.7	32.6	43.6	49.5	6.9	2.6
Oklahoma.............:	21.4	3.3	2.0	41.0	67.7	.6	2.8	63.3	36.7	--	40.3
Texas................:	282.3	50.6	306.5	49.8	689.2	6.2	6.5	64.6	35.3	.1	17.3
West South Central:	802.8	493.3	539.1	171.2	2,006.4	18.1	10.7	51.3	44.4	4.3	8.4
Montana..............:	7.7	1.0	.8	2.1	11.6	.1	1.7	72.1	26.2	1.7	21.3
Idaho................:	3.6	.6	1.2	1.3	6.6	.1	.9	95.9	.9	3.2	41.8
Wyoming..............:	.7	.1	7/	.4	1.3	6/	.4	84.2	14.4	1.4	49.3
Colorado.............:	28.8	6.5	52.3	3.3	91.0	.8	4.7	29.2	43.2	27.6	15.6
New Mexico...........:	3.5	1.0	1.9	6.9	13.2	.1	1.3	53.1	46.8	.1	33.0
Arizona..............:	24.2	3.2	123.0	18.4	168.8	1.5	10.5	97.1	2.6	.3	8.0
Utah.................:	11.4	2.8	18.2	2.7	35.1	.3	3.4	71.0	27.8	1.2	18.4
Nevada...............:	3.7	1.7	.3	.5	6.2	.1	1.4	92.7	2.3	5.0	49.7
Mountain..........:	83.6	16.9	197.7	35.6	333.8	3.0	4.4	72.4	19.0	8.6	13.8
Washington...........:	45.6	16.9	45.5	10.3	118.4	1.1	3.9	57.0	32.3	10.7	18.1
Oregon...............:	34.2	2.8	75.3	7.3	119.7	1.1	6.0	44.4	49.5	6.1	11.2
California...........:	480.4	255.3	621.6	24.1	1,381.3	12.5	7.4	49.6	41.4	9.0	14.6
Alaska...............:	2.6	15.4	28.5	.7	47.1	.4	19.8	99.9	--	.1	97.5
Hawaii...............:	26.2	206.8	258.0	11.4	502.4	4.5	73.5	8.7	82.5	8.8	6.4
Pacific...........:	589.0	497.2	1,028.9	53.8	2,168.9	19.6	8.8	43.0	48.3	8.7	14.8
U.S. total........:	5,189.8	2,109.8	3,021.6	765.8	11,087.0	100.0	5.7	58.5	37.0	4.5	16.0

1/ Breakdown of Government distribution between consumer packages and bags and bulk was not available. Quantity of rice distributed by Government was compiled by C&MS, Consumer Food Programs Services Staff, and does not include rice distributed to armed forces.

2/ Some figures do not add across due to rounding.

3/ January 1, 1967, civilian resident population estimates, based on Bureau of the Census estimates, were used in per capita calculations.

4/ Does not include rice distributed by Government.

5/ Specialty rice includes: Shipments of parboiled, precooked, brown, and other specialty rice. Percentages are based on total quantity of rice shipped minus Government distribution.

6/ Less than 0.1 percent.

7/ Less than 0.1 thousand hundredweight.

Table 12.--Milled rice for direct food use: Distribution in the United States by type of grain, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1966-67 1/

Year	Type of grain 2/			Total 2/
	Long	Medium	Short	
	Percent			
1956-57	51.7	37.7	10.6	100.0
1961-62	50.9	34.1	13.0	3/ 98.0
1966-67	58.5	37.0	4.5	100.0

1/ Although Alaska and Hawaii became States after 1956-57, their data are included for comparison purposes. Year beginning August 1 and ending July 31.

2/ Does not include rice distributed by the Government.

3/ In the 1961-62 marketing year, 2 percent of the total was recorded as brown rice.

Source: 1956-57 and 1961-62 from Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964; and 1966-67 from survey.

Table 13.--Milled rice shipped from United States to territories: Distributor, total and per capita amounts, type of grain and specialty rice, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1966-67

Marketing year and territory	Distributor			Total 3/	Percentage of total	Per capita 4/	Type of grain 5/			Specialty rice 6/
	Millers and repackagers		Government 2/				Long	Medium	Short	
	Consumer packages 1/	Bags and bulk								
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1956-57 1/										
Puerto Rico....	50.3	2,720.6	231.5	3,002.4	99.5	132.3	.5	35.0	64.5	--
Virgin Islands.	.2	14.5	.5	15.2	.5	63.3	NA	NA	NA	--
Total........	50.5	2,735.1	232.0	3,017.6	100.0	132.0	NA	NA	NA	--
1961-62 7/										
Puerto Rico....	78.6	2,717.4	255.4	3,051.4	99.4	124.8	1.5	36.1	62.4	--
Virgin Islands.	11.8	4.3	1.5	17.6	.6	49.6	79.8	9.0	11.2	--
Total........	90.4	2,721.7	256.9	3,069.0	100.0	123.7	1.9	36.0	62.1	--
1966-67 7/										
Puerto Rico....	1,578.2	1,609.7	271.0	3,458.8	96.3	128.9	2.2	16.0	81.8	.4
Virgin Islands.	25.4	4.2	3.1	32.8	.9	58.5	50.2	--	49.8	35.1
Guam...........	3.2	79.5	.8	83.4	2.3	108.3	2.5	65.2	32.3	8/
American Samoa.	9/	9/	.4	.5	8/	1.6	100.0	--	--	100.0
Other 10/......	--	--	16.2	16.2	.5	11.8	NA	NA	NA	--
Total........	1,606.8	1,693.4	291.5	3,591.7	100.0	120.4	2.7	17.1	80.2	.7

1/ Packages of 10 pounds and less in 1956-57 and 1961-62, and packages of 25 pounds and less in 1966-67.

2/ Breakdown of Government distribution between consumer packages and bags and bulk was not available. Compiled by C&MS, Consumer Food Programs Services Staff. Does not include rice distributed to armed forces.

3/ Some figures do not add across due to rounding.

4/ Based on civilian residential population on January 1 of each marketing year included.

5/ Does not include rice distributed by Government.

6/ Specialty rice includes: Shipments of parboiled, precooked, brown, and other specialty rice. Percentages are based on total rice shipped minus Government distribution.

7/ August 1-July 31.

8/ Less than 0.1 percent.

9/ Less than 0.1 thousand hundredweight.

10/ Includes Wake, Truk, Yap, Palau, and the Mariana and Marshall Islands.

Source: 1956-57 and 1961-62 from Distribution Patterns of Rice in the United States, U.S. Dept. Agr., ERS-186, July 1964; and 1966-67 from survey.

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